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experience crystallized into law of that nation in which there has been the most important and extensive contact between widely different races.

J. M. MATHEWS.

*Police Administration. A Critical Study of Police Organizations in the United States and Abroad.* By LEONHARD FELIX FULD. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909. Pp. xv, 551.)

The purpose of this volume, as announced by the author, is to deal with the administrative organization for police purposes in the widest sense. He therefore includes within the scope of the term "administrative police" not only the police department, as ordinarily understood in America, but also such other administrative organs for the promotion of the internal public welfare as those for health and sanitation, building inspection and fire protection. While this is a perfectly proper conception of the police function it at once marks Doctor Fuld's undertaking as an ambitious one. The field chosen is very broad, and, as the author indicates in the preface, no previous attempt has been made "to present a logical exposition of the problems of police administration."

In addition to the ordinary problems of organization and administration an effort has been made to state the legal principles involved in the various phases of police considered. If, under these circumstances, the author has fallen short at many points in the task which he has set for himself he is to be criticised rather for lack of judgment in attempting too much than for failure completely to accomplish the impossible. However, in spite of many shortcomings, the book is a useful one and it is to be hoped that Doctor Fuld will continue his work in this field where careful investigation is so much needed.

The portions of the book which deal with administrative organization for police purposes, beyond the ordinary American meaning of the term, may be dismissed without much consideration. Police organization for purposes of health and sanitation is inadequately treated. Building inspection and regulation for the prevention of physical injury due to faulty construction secures even less attention. And, strangely enough, fire departments, which are the most highly developed and efficient of our American police organizations are passed over summarily.

The really valuable part of the work is that devoted to administrative organization for the preservation of public order, the prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals, *i. e.*, police administration as commonly understood in the United States. That the author did not confine himself to this phase of the subject is possibly due to the fact, which he points out, that in other countries there is a tendency to centralize all administrative police functions instead of distributing them among several more or less distinct departments.

Even within the narrower field above indicated the discussion is not as complete as the title would imply. The book will disappoint those who expect to get therefrom any detailed knowledge of foreign police organizations. It is rather a discussion of the American police problem with comparisons, at salient points, with the practice and experience of other countries, particularly of England, France and Germany.

Doctor Fuld's book is not an easy one to read and is unnecessarily long. These defects are due largely to a rather prolix style, to considerable repetition and to the inclusion of matter that could have been omitted with advantage. For instance, there seems to be no good reason for the minute description of the various forms of venereal disease on pp. 380-382. The description of the different types of finger markings, pp. 346-348, is also quite valueless unaccompanied by cuts and diagrams.

There is some carelessness in the use of references. Pages are not always given in citing volumes (footnote, p. 171), and both number and date of reports are sometimes omitted (pp. 175, 178.) The reference to Fairlie, *Municipal Administration*, on p. 211 is misleading.

A. R. HATTON.

*The Commercial Power of Congress Considered in the Light of Its Origin: The origin, development and contemporary interpretation of the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution, from the New Jersey Representations of 1778, to the Embargo Laws of Jefferson's second administration in 1809.* By DAVID WALTER BROWN. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910. Pp. ix, 284.)

The writer of this work shows both historical and legal scholarship. He marshals his facts in logical order and arranges his points of dis-